HOW THE NABOBS OF BUENOS AYRES LOOK, ACT AND LIVE.

HAVE DIAMONDS BY THE PECK

A LOOK AT THE OPERA AND ITS FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE.

All About Argentine Girls and Argentine Dudes-Best Dressed Women of the World and Most Impudent Young Men-

women who sit in them are of that beautiful type which is seen at its best in Buenos Ayres. Rosy faces, with luscious lips and large, luminous eyes, look out at you from nearly every carriage that passes. The pletures are well framed. There are no dark minitas or head shawls here, such as they have in Peru.

There is no prindish modesty, no dropping of the eyes and blushing at the sight of men. These are live flesh and blood girls, not nuns. They are girls who are not afraid to look you in the eye, and who evidently feel well able to care for themselves, although their fathers and mothers by Spanish custom keep them secluded. They do not often walk upon the streets, and you seldom see them out of doors except in carriages. They are, however, on dress parade every afternoon at the windows, and as you look up, if the street is clear, you may perhaps be rewarded with a smile. At least I was. I remember how one looked down upon me from one of the swellest houses of Buenos Ayres, and as her eye causht mine she bowed. She actually did. I tipped my hat in return, carefully hiding the bald spot which my wife says is coming there.

At the Opera. ing there.

At the Opera.

Even more swell than the races or Palermo is the Italian opera. Buenos Ayres is a theatergoing city. It has twenty-six such theatergoing city. It has twenty-six such houses of amusement, upon which its people spend in the neighborhood of \$2,00,000 a year. The most expensive and most fashionable of all is the opera, where the boxes for the season cost a thousand silver dollars and upward, and where some of the greatest singers of the world take part. The boxes are usually taken for the season have sell his shirt and wear a dickey than give up his part in a box at the opera. The orchestra or pit is next in price to the boxes. A seat here costs sixteen silver



dent and his cabinet, the officers of the army and navy and everyone who pretends to be anybody attends them, and this not-withstanding that they are always held upon Sundays. The chief racetrack is owned by the Jockey Club. This club is the most celebrated in South America. Its owned by the Jockey Club. This club is the most celebrated in South America. Its initiation fee is three times that of any club in New York, and its annual dues equal more than many an Argentine young man earns in a year. Its club house will compare favorably in its furniture and finishing with almost any palace of Europe. The races are all under this club, and all the money won and lost passes through its hands. It takes a certain percentage of all the bets made, and when I tell you that last year more than \$1.300,000 passed through the hands of its pool sellers you can see that a small percentage will give the club a very big income. There are many fine horses in the Argentine, and the races are well contested. The day I attended them eighty-seven horses were entered, and the grand stand contained more than \$1.000 people. A building covering more than half an acre was devoted to pool selling, and there was a stream of men going to and from the windows of this building to and from the windows of this building to and from the windows of this building to and from the windows of their winnings. Every one was betting. Men, women and children put their money on every race, and as the horses neared the winning post the crowd in the grand stand went wild.

may see it out driving in the park at Palermo, or meet it every afternoon on the Calle Florida. We may take chances with it every Sunday at the races, or we may stare at its diamonds every night during the opera season. If we have good introductions we may go inside its mansions and attend its fine dinners, or perhaps drop in for a game at the swell Jockey Club, where fortunes sometimes change hands in a night.

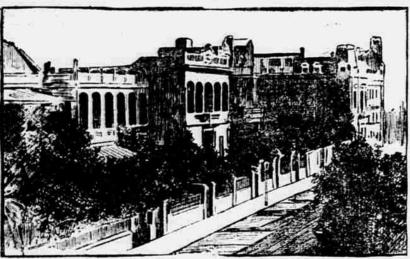
The Races at Buenos Ayres.

The races are one of the social institutions of the Argentine capital. The president and his cabinet, the officers of the army and navy and everyone who pretends to be anybody attends them, and this not withstanding that they are always held upon Sundays. The chief racetrack is am told, most of the costumes used by than those you see at a White House reception. They were better made and, I am told, most of the costumes used by rich Argentine ladies come from Paris. There were jewels everywhere. There was, I venture, a good half peck of diamonds on the female part of the audience. Diamonds as big as the end of my little finger hung from the lobes of pink cars; clusters of diamond & were nested in beds of lace upon voluptuous bosoms, and combs set with diamonds fastened the well groomed tresses of Argentine beauties on the crowns of their shapely heads. There were pearls as big as marrowfat peas; necklaces of them joined at the center with a great ruby or an emerald. There were sapphires and opals and gold galore.

How the Girls Look.

How the Girls Look.

Many of the women were pretty, representing as many complexions and kinds of features as you will see at the Metropolitan opera, in New York. I could not notice : predominance of the Spanish type. many of the rich Argentine families have intermarried with the foreigners that their women are as cosmopolitan in their ap-pearance as our own. Some of them were homely, and not a few, I regret to say, owed much of their good looks to their make-up. Powder and paint are artistically



WHERE THE NABOBS LIVE.

the Italian and the Argentine of moderate means will starve bimself during the week in order that he may take a drive on Sunday. Most of the turnouts, however, are owned by the swells. Some of these are magnificent. They have coachmen and footmen in livery. The horses in some cases have harness plated with sliver and gold and they are of as fine stock as you will find in Hyde park or in the Bois du Boulegne. Young bloods sit on high drags and direct their horses as they drive with gloved hands. On the backs of other rigs you will see stiff backed little tigers or footmen in gorgeous dress. Cavalry officers in uniform gallop by you, and boys canter along on ponies. At just about 5 o'clock the crowd is the thlekest, and at this time is a sight for the gods and men, especially for the men, for most of the carriages are open, and the majority of the

ing on the beuches, and now and then a yell went up from many thousand threats. It was a well-dressed crowd, and there is no. and there is no. application of the stand by them in it. There were the poor, as well as the rich, although the former were abut off in a cheaper section of the stand by themselves.

In Palermo Park.

The Sunday afternoons of the Argentine people are spent up to 2 or 4 o'clock at the races. The races begin at 12 and are supposed to stop at 3. At about 2.20 you will see all the carriages turning toward Palermo park. This is a feautiful forest and garden, covering many acres. It has fine drives, magnificent palm trees and winding lakes, with here and there a cafe where you may stop for refreshments. It is on Sundays and Thursdays that all fashionable fluence Ayres comes to Palermo.

On Sunday afternoon the crowd is immense, and it is estimated that there are often as many as 1,000 carriages and 10,000 foot passengers to be seen there during a single afternoon. The carriages are owned by all classes. The people of the Latin races are fond of show, and the Spanish, the Italian and the Argentine of moderate means will starve himself during the week in order that he may take a drive on Sunday. Most of the turnouts, however, are owned by the swells. Some of these are

the house. Some stood at their seats with their opera glasses to their eyes and stared at the women regardless whether they knew them or not, but the greater part walked to the entrance wanted to the entrances of the alsies; stood there in knots with their hats and feasted their eyes upon the won it was a sort of cannibal feast, but paint or enamel on most of the faces to the faces of the faces o thick that it brought no blood to the surface.

On the Calle Florida.

And this brings me to a Buenos Ayres custom of the young dudes of the Argen-ine capital, who make a business of standtine capital, who make a business of standing upon the street and greedly staring at ladies as they go by. There is no city of the world where this prevails to such an extent. It is most common on the Calle Florida, which is the Broadway or Regent street of Buenos Ayres. It is the fashionable shopping street, and its stores are those of the swell jewelers, confectioners, milliners, tailors and fashionable restaurateurs of the city. The street has not more than twenty feet of roadway between its narrow pavements. Every afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock a line of carriages moves up one side of the street riages moves up one side of the street and down the other. It may grow dark, but up to 6 the line is solid, and you may here see a thousand praneing horses mov-ing to and fro. The carriages are open, as a rule, and in them sit the fashionable ladies of the carriage. street and staring at them as they pass Every evening the Calle Florida i thronged with knots of young men wh are there for this purpose. They are well dressed and we'll groomed. They carry canes, wear gloves and smoke cigarettes as they look. From time to time they make remarks on the women who go by, and not infrequently say things which are absolutely indecent. Not long ago one of them said something to an American eirl who said something to an American girl who was passing along the street. What he said was an insult, and the young American rewarded him with a slap across the mouth which almost knocked him to the ground. The ordinary Argentine girl would have merely pouted and passed on. Within the past year or so the Argentine police have been trying to stop this insulting or women, and now are been trying to stop this insulting of women, and now any woman who makes a complaint can have her insulter at once taken to the city authorities for trial.

The Young Argentine.

We hear a good deal said of Young America and his impudence. The boys of the Argentine are even more precoclous than those of the United States. An Argentine father seldom whips his son, and children have much more liberty south of the equator than north of it. The Sunday school is almost unknown, and ideas of morality are so loose that children are brought up in a most peruicious way. As to lying, this is common arong men, women and children. The polite lie is met with everywhere, and a father will sometimes say about his little girl or boy in admiring tones: "Why, hear that child be or "How well it does lie:" "Why, I could not lie better than that myself." They do not think it is disgraceful to lie. You might, for instance, call an Argentine a liar and he would think nothing of it. He might think it a compliment more than anything else. But if you should call him a coward he could not consistently rest until he had knocked you down or stabbed you in the back.

The young Argentines learn wickedness the Argentine are even more precoclous

he could not consistently rest until he had knocked you down or stabbed you in the back.

The young Argentines learn wickedness at a much earlier age than do our look. Many of them have deprayed minds at 11, and already pose as men. Boys begin to talk politics before they are out of knee pants. Nearly every college has its political factions. The boys organize revolutions against the professors, thus training themselves to get up revolutions against the government when they grow older. The well-to-do young Argentine is not brought up to any business. He has a prejudice against trade and work, though he will study for a profession. It is the fashionable thing to study law, and thus get the title of doctor to the name, though the young man may never expect to practice.

The children as a rule learn the law

tice.

The children, as a rule, learn the languages easily, and many young men speak English and French. Giris are also good linguists, but outside of the languages they know but little. I doubt whether you will find a score of young giris in Buenos Ayres who have any such education as is given at our first-class women colleges.

Family Life.

It is hard to learn much about family life
in the high circles of the Argentine. Each
family is run as a close corporation, and
when a son is married he usually brings his
twice home. Sometimes an addition is built
to the house, and the newly married couple
moves into it. The sexes are not kept apart
as much as in the other countries of South
as much as in the other countries of South
such indiscriminant callings with the such as the such calling with the such as the such callings with the such call It is hard to learn much about family life in the high circles of the Argentine. Each

the community. They keep up the churches, attend mass regularly and manage all the charitable organizations presided over by these ladies is supplied with funds from the national lottery, a certain percentage of which goes to them. This lottery has drawings weekly and the sums realized are enormous. The women take charge of them and spend the money for charity. Such actions cannot but have a bad effect upon the character of the people. You cannot make a child think it is load to gamble when his mother handles the ill-gotten gains, no matter for what good. The result is that the Argentines are a nation of gamblers, and Buenos Ayres to-day is as badly affected by its lottery as was New Orleans when the Louisiana lottery was at the full.

There are drawings now every week, the grand prize some weeks rising to upward of \$100,000. Lost year \$28,000,000 worth of lottery tickets were sold. There are now lottery offices in every block. You meet lottery offices in every block. You meet lottery offices in every block. You meet lottery tickets were sold. There are now lottery offices in every block. You meet lottery ticket were sold. There are now lottery offices in every block. You meet lottery ticket were sold. There are now lottery offices in every block. You meet lottery ticket peddlers on every corner, and you are not safe from them even at the doors of the churches. Among other gambling institutions are the ball alleys, the raceourse and the Stock exchange. I shall write of the Stock exchange in another letter. But in the lotteries, the ball alleys and on the raceourse I see by a statement in a Buenos Ayres paper that \$45,000,000 was won and lost last year, while the sales at the stock exchange footed up the enormous amount of \$435,000,000 gold. Of the exchange was done on worthless showing that three-fourths of the business paper. There is a great deal of private gambling in Buenos Ayres. There are card tables at the clubs where a haclenda may be lost in a night, and there are many small gambling hells which carry

eyes of the police. FRANK G. CARPENTER. A TOUCHING APPEAL.

The Odd Advertisement Clipped From an English Newspaper.

A correspondent is good enough to send what she not unnaturally describes as "an odd advertisement," says the Westminster Gazette:

GENTLEMAN, 28, good income, having had the misfortune to lose a limb, is anxious to make the acquaintance of a young lady who is similarly afflicted; photo will greatly appreciated and immediately eturned. It would be rather difficult to decide

It would be rather difficult to decide which limb would be considered a fair balance in order to render the matrimonial voke equal. Would an arm be considered a fair equivalent to the man minus a leg, or would a hand counterbalance a foot, a finger a toe, or so on? A couple each deprived of a leg would form a "dot and carry-twa" with a venteance; but, there, the possibilities connected with such a case are too perplexing, and, like the old minister who matried a radiful of people at one time, we must leave them to "sort themselves."

Hen That Kills Rats.

John Hamilton, of Wilmington, Del., has a Plymouth Rock hen which catches and kills rats. The hen waits at a rathole in a stable and pounces upon an animal as it appears, usually sejzing him by the leg. It then shakes him vigorously and picks out his eyes.



There are no night trains like the Burlington's 9 p. m. Limited

Wide vestibuled, Pintsch lighted throughout, with free chair cars, compartment and standard sleepers. Ticket Offce, 823 Main Street.

PARIS' VIE DE LUXE.

Outside Life of the Great Cocottes-No One Knows Whence They Come Nor Whither They Go.

G. W. Steevens, in the London Mall. "Then who is it that leads the life of

luxury?" I asked. "They are filibusters, monsieur," replied the barber. "No one knows whence they come nor whither they go. Each year there omes rew ones, and then they disappear. The year after comes another, with carriages still more gaudy and entertainments still more costly, and giving more splenild jewels to the great cocottes. Then he is gone, and the bills are not paid. Yes, They are fillbusters, monsieur—but simple illi-busters."

are fillbusters, monsieur-but simple fill-busters."

It is quite evident to the merest stranger that among the score of distinct Parises there must be one which is engaged in nothing else but spending and pocketing money. There are certain parts of the world that make their money and spend it: others that lay themselves out to assist the spending of money made elsewhere. From the Casine of Monte Carlo to the back-street lodging house at Margate-at some point or other in the scale-you must know them. Or all the places engaged in this business the quarter of Paris in the immebusiness the quarter of Paris in the imme-diate neighborhood of the opera is the

chief.
From Petersburg to Buenos Ayres, from Klondike through Jerusalem to Johannesburg, it seems a law of nature that he who finds himself with money should go to Paris to spend it. And Paris devotes her hoard of accumulated civilization, her tastand waact, her cooks and vintners, her up-holsterers and coach builders, her painters and musicians and playwrights, to make it more casy and agreeable to spend great sums of money in Paris than anywhere else. Where was the vie de luxe?
At last I found it. At midnight I went to the Cafe de Paris. Broughams with showy horses stood at the door; one, I observed

the Cafe de Paris. Broughams with showy horses stood at the door; one, I observed with wonder, was painted in a kind of basket-pattern of black and yellow. Inside the room was a-lazzle with mirrors, afloat with music, ablaze with jewels. The decorations were gold, the furniture satin. The little suppor tables were almost all full, and people were still crushing in. The walters were so many and so busy that the room seemed full of them. On my right sat a dark young man of a Greco-Jewish cast of face, eating supper in an opera hat. Revealed beyond him, in brief yet generous visions, were white arms, a white neck and bosom. Under a branching hat appeared a dead-white face with richly reddened lips bosom. Under a branching hat appeared a dead-white face with richly reddened llos and checkbones, and large expressionless eyes underlined with blue-black. Neck and hands twinkled in ripples of light; she could hardly hold her knife and fork for rings. For the rest, she sat rigid; only her eyes moved with the stealthy side-long glances that mean rivalry and the habit of prev.

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SULTAN OF THE SULUS Spanish soldiers and shaughtered them all. The Sulu More is a born warrior. He dis-

supplied by his wives and slaves. He has

supplied by his wives and slaves. He has many excellent qualities. He gives much time to the care of his arms and to perfecting himself in their use. He tries to terrify an opponent by making hideous faces, uses his shield skillfully and keeps his legs in constant motion, so that a blow below the shield may not disable them. In battle he is the bravest of the brave.

Absolute indifference to bloodshed is one of his most prominent characteristics. He will cut down a slave merely to try the

Section of Cartainty and to purchase of the section of the section

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THEIR WONDERFUL LABOR IN THE LUMBER YARDS OF BURMA, INDIA.

When Well Drilled the Huge Beasts Cannot Be Bought at Any Price-Cost \$1,200 Before They Are

of his most prominent characteristics. He will cut down a slave merely to try the edge of a new barong.

Sometimes a Moro goes head-hunting. This is considered a very sportsmanlike proceeding. The hunter takes with him a olg and handsomely worked basket, which he slings over his shoulder as an American would a lishing basket. In this he puts the human heads which may fall to his skill.

The Moros believe that he who takes the life of a Christian thereby increases his chance of a good time in the world to come. He who dies taking the life of a Christian is sure to be transported at once into the seventh heaven.

Cost \$1,200 Before They Are Will cut down a slave merely to try the edge of a new barong.

From the Christian Advecate.
On the whole, the greatest of the curiosities which I saw in the East is the chance of a good time in the world to come. He who dies taking the life of a Christian is sure to be transported at once into the seventh heaven.

lains to work and expects his wants to be

Saved Her Conscience.

From the Detrait Pree Press.

What do you think of your new neighbors?" asked the hostess of the "sweet" while General Arolas, one of the few competent Spaniards, ruled the Sulus, they were fairly quiet. When he departed, his successor thought he could collect taxes from the Moros. Harun called them together and asked their decision. They promptly decided not to pay taxes On the day appointed for paying taxes Harun presented himself before the governor with a large nown asked me for change for a \$20 bill half an hour ago." "Him. A little longer ago than that he came into my place and got small bills changed into a twenty."—Indianapolis Journal.

In Mr. Worcester remarks that she has a genius for organization, but a mania for poisoning.

Whit do you think of your new neighbors?" asked the hostess of the "sweet".

While General Arolas, one of the few competent Spaniards, ruled the Sulus, they were alive. When he departed, his successor thought he could collect taxes from the Moros. Harun called them together and asked their decision. They promptly decided not to pay taxes On the day appointed for paying taxes Harun presented himself before the governor with a large not make the came into my place and got small bills changed into a twenty."—Indianapolis Journal.

Save the Had Her.

From the Had Her.

From the Detrait Free Press.

When some one, the other type det of Senator Perkins of California, that the new two my face with these save with those sailly referring to his experience as a saller. "You could not cover your face with those sail. referring to his experience as a saller." Well. I can remember the time Alithe Hard.

Then He Had Her.

From the Detrait Free Press.

When Some one, the other type deto Senator Perkins of California, that type deto Senator Perkins of California, that type and skill of the huge, ungainly senate type and skill of the huge, ungainly senate type and the could collect taxes from the with head to expression. The hugh the call the sail of the dot of the spaniar